# CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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*By Edward J. Hale,*
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.


## $40 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on Monday evening, the 11th instant, near the Store of Messrs. Brown & Troy, in Randolph County, a dark bay *HORSE*, seven or eight years old, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, and a small white speck under the sight of his left eye, trots and racks well, and was in good order.—It is believed that the horse was taken by a man by the name of ILEY, (a Tailor by trade,) who was seen with him a few minutes after the horse was taken. Said Iley is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, of dark complexion, with a lump on one of his shoulders, has had his right thumb put out of place, which causes it to stand a little back. He appears to be between 40 and 45 years of age; had on when he left, clothes of a dark color, much worn. It is believed that he has gone to the West, and will trade the horse the first opportunity, as he was out of money, and had no clothes, only those he had on. Twenty five dollars will be given for the detection and apprehension of the villain; and 15 dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, or for information so I get him again.

JAMES MORGAN.

Moore county, June 16, 1832. 86-2w

## Nails, Iron, &c.

400 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads,
20 " Cut Spikes,
2,500 lbs. Wrought Spikes,
10 Tons Iron,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
1,500 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
60 Bags Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
300 Grindstones,
500 bush. Sound Salt,
For sale by
WM. CALDER & CO.

*Wilmington, June 25.* 86-5w

## Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named *JACK*, near six feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on cord-ed pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or $50 if confined in the State, or $40 if confined out of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for either.

WILLIAM NELSON.

N.B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.

☞The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Chesterw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts, directed to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.

*June 22.* (86 5w) W. N.

## TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*June 26.*

## J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

## WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

*Fayetteville, April 24.* 77tf.

## Office U. S. Bank,

*Fayetteville, June 19, 1832.*

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th July next. All Notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 3d; and all Notes for discount, must be offered on Monday, the 2d July.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

85-3t

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.

*Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832.* 85-3m.

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

## For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

*June 11, 1832.* 84tf.

## Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
*IN STORE,*
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*May 8.* 79tf.

## Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON HERRING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

*June 4th, 1832.*

## Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Books for subscription to the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company are opened at the following places under the direction of the Commissioners named, and that the same will continue open until further notice.

IN BLADEN,

On the west side of the Cape Fear, Jno. Owen, Sam. Andres, Wm. Richardson—on the east side, Wm. H. Beatty, Jno. Cromartie, L. Mallett.

IN BRUNSWICK,

Upper part, Josh. Waters, Wm. R. Hall, Robert Gibbs, Sen.—in Smithville, Dan. R. Baker, Richard Langdon, Sam. Potter.

IN SAMPSON,

At Clinton, Wm. McKay, Geraldus Toole, Hardy L. Holmes—John Bryan and Wm. Robinson, in the lower part of the county.

IN DUPLIN,

At Goshen, Thos. Hill, David Hooks, Jas. K. Hill, —at the Court House, Rev. Mr. Stanford, S. Graham, Oliver L. Kelly.

IN ANSON,

At Wadesborough, Alexander Little, Jos. Medley, Absolem Myers, Thos. D. Parke, S. W. Brandon.

IN RICHMOND,

At Rockingham, Walter F. Leak, Francis T. Leak, Erasmus Love, Tryam McFarland, Wm. Crawford, Stephen Wall.

IN MOORE,

At Carthage, John B. Kelly, Gideon Seawell, Cornelius Dowd, Josiah Tyson, Arch'd McBryde.

IN ROBESON,

Wm. L. Miller, Duncan McAlpin, John Gilchrist, John W. Powell, A. S. Brown, R. W. Fuller, at Lumberton.

IN MONTGOMERY.

At Lawrenceville, Edm'd. Deberry, Jno. B. Martin, James Lilly, Duncan McRae—at Allenton, John M. Allen, James Allen, Frederick Randall, Wm. H. Lilly.

IN NEW HANOVER,

At Black River, Patrick Murphy, Chas. Henry, Jas. Carr—at South Washington, W. J. Love, R. Saunders, Patrick Usher, Cullen Filyaw.

IN DAVIDSON,

At Lexington, John Hogan, Alex. Caldcleugh, H. R. Dusenbury.

IN SURRY,

At Rockford, W. P. Dobson, M. M. Hughes, H. L. Waugh, W. G. Haines, F. Armstrong—at Huntsville, Dan. W. Coarts, Peter Clingman, N. Williams, Livingston Isbell—at Hamptonville, John Wright, Josiah Cowles, James McClelland—at Jonesville, Dr. Parkes, Thos. D. Kelly, Mr. Gwynn.

IN WILKES,

At Wilkesborough, W. P. Waugh, Jno. Finley, Samuel F. Patterson, Jno. Martin, Jas. Wellborn.

IN BURKE,

At Morganton, Isaac T. Avery, A. L. Erwin, Thos. Walter, Sam. Newland, Marke Brittain.

IN RUTHERFORD,

At Rutherfordton, James Graham, Jno. McIntyre, Geo. Walton, Jas. McD. Carson, Thos. Dews.

IN ASHE,

At Jefferson, Geo. Bowers, James Calloway, Anderson Mitchell, John Rhae.

IN MECKLENBURG.

At Charlotte, W. J. Alexander, Vincent de Rivafanoli, John Irwin, Wm. Davidson, Sam. McComb.

IN CABARRUS,

At Concord, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Geo. Klutts, David Storke, R. R. Harris.

IN IREDELL,

At Statesville, Geo. L. Davidson, John Mushat, Th. Falls, Wm. McGimpsey, Alex. Franklyn.

A. J. DE ROSSETT,
WM. B. MEARES,
JAS. OWEN,
ED. B. DUDLEY,
GAB. HOLMES,
Com'rs. at Wilmington.

*June 18th, 1832.*

## ☞TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.

BENJ'N RUSH.

*June 4th 1832.* 83tf.

## For Sale or Rent,
### On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.

In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.

SAM'L F. NELSON,
*Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.*

May 28th, 1832.

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

### SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

*April 24, 1832.* 77-tf.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

### —ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

*June 12, 1832.* 84 3m.

## Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

*June 5, 1832.* 83tf.

## Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.

*May 29.* 82tf.

## Coffee, Molasses, &c.

*Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,*
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

### In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges

The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.

DUNCAN SMITH.

*Fayetteville, June 5, 1832.* 83tf.

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

### SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.

*June 5, 1832.* 83-6m.

## Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

*Fayetteville, May 7, 1832.* 79tf

## Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.

Terms made known at day of sale.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*

*Fayetteville, June 12, 1832.* 84ts.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.*

Daniel H. Muse, *vs.* Joseph J. Person. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court, on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

*June 11, 1832.* 84-6wp.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY,

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.*

John McKay *vs.* Jacob Wilks and James Wilks } LEVY ON LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the Lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]

(83-6w. A. McEACHIN, Clerk.

## CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### TO THE FREEMEN OF WAKE COUNTY.

*Fellow Citizens:* It is already known to you generally, that at the last County Court, I declined offering my services to represent you in the next General Assembly. Some explanation of this I am required and have promised to give you, and I have no hesitation, therefore, in making known the motives which have controlled me. I flatter myself they are such as will exempt me from the imputation of a selfish indifference to the wishes of my friends. I should have been pleased if it had been in my power to accompany the act with my apology for it, but my professional engagements did not then allow me opportunity for writing in a satisfactory form, what I had to say to you.

I do not deal with you, my Fellow Citizens, in the deceitful cant of one who is asking honors at your hands, and I may now, at least, be credited for candour, when I declare to you, that I have found in the short experience of one year, that an active engagement in political life will be highly injurious to my personal *interests*—must unavoidably interfere with my *professional engagements*—is full of temptations to a young and ardent mind—and tends in no small degree to mar the peace and domestic comforts of a sensitive man—all to an extent which I had not anticipated and which few believe who have not tried the experiment. These considerations have had weight with me, but they have been overbalanced by the deep sense of gratitude which I cherish for your united and honorable support of me last year, and the admitted duty of every citizen to make some sacrifices of personal feeling and interest to the public service, and I do not think it improbable that I should (though with much private reluctance) have yielded my own wishes to yours, had not other impediments presented themselves which I cannot honestly conceal nor honorably avoid.

The political sentiments I have entertained, none can accuse me of having concealed on any proper occasions for expressing them. I have always thought (whether rightly or not, I will not here stop to argue) that if the representative have well ascertained the sentiments of his constituents, and *he himself be fully persuaded* that they differ from his own, it is his duty to surrender his own opinions to those for whom he is acting; and that if he cannot, in justice to his conscience, act upon the *public will*, he ought to yield up his *office* into the hands of those who gave it, that they may be *really* and *truly* represented.—Every man should be held accountable to *act out* the principles he professes, and I should deserve your contempt, in place of the flattering respect and great kindness I meet with, if I were content to disregard mine, for the sake of continuing to be your representative.

There is one question which is now distracting the councils, and has divided the people of North Carolina, about which *I* and a majority of the freemen of *this county* have come to opposite conclusions. It is commonly called the *"Convention Question."* This subject was brought before our last Assembly, and it will be agitated in the next, and although I voted against the Resolutions which were offered on that subject [and should have done so, if every part of them had been free of objection with *me*, because in so doing I should have been voting what I believed to be *your opinion*,] yet I am constrained to believe, that the constitutional mode of representation in N. Carolina is *unequal;* and since a large majority of the freemen of the State are dissatisfied, and ask a change, the refusal to allow it, in a peaceable and constitutional way, is, as I humbly believe, *unjust.* This conviction in my own mind is the more firmly fixed, because it is one which has forced itself upon me against former prejudices—against my pride, my ambition and my probable interests. It is true, I might have consented to be returned again as your Representative, and pursued the course of your opinions, and not my own; but I cannot believe that *my friends* would ask me to disregard in such manner the obvious dictates of candor and duty uncontrolled by a love of 'place.' It has been urged upon me by some of you, that I should yet consent to become a candidate, and place this subject by such means directly before the people of this County, in the confidence that many would support me, notwithstanding this our difference in opinion. But I have excused myself before such friends, and now do so before you, by the sincere declaration that I have no disposition to become a leader or director of public opinion; and I have had just so much experience in politics, as makes me eschew the anxieties and responsibility which such a station before the public must create. As a private citizen, if my opinions be erroneous, they bring with them no reproach, and no greater sacrifice than the surrender of an honorable post which your confidence and warm support made grateful to me, but which is resigned to a sense of duty made more easy, I admit, by the considerations of private comfort and interest which enforce its performance.

I have no ends to answer by this address, but to justify my own course of conduct; yet I wish it may be distinctly understood what it is I do think. I was entirely opposed (and shall ever be so) to any mode of combining this question of a change of the Constitution with any other interests—especially with the change of our Seat of Government. I had much rather consent, as a citizen of N. Carolina, to incur the additional expense of a separate Convention to consider of each subject, than to have both before *one* Convention, where the temptation may be offered by one minority to unite with another to carry *two distinct questions*, neither of which alone is able to concentrate a majority in its favor. *'Log rolling'* in a Legislature is bad enough. I fear it might be much worse in a Convention, as its results would there be more permanent, and probably more dangerous to correct principle. But by our present Constitution, the mode of representation is fixed, and allows three members to each county, without regard to its size, population, wealth or taxes! Were there any near approach to equality, the complaints made against the Constitution might be more properly resisted; but there are in the State ten counties, whose population averages 14,000! and these are entitled to send 30 Members to our Assembly; there are again ten other counties, whose population does not average more than 3,300!—and yet these last, have the same number of Representatives—so that in some favored counties, *one* man has as much political weight in our government as *four* men have in another! There are not a few counties in N. Carolina whose annual taxes fall short of paying their Members of Assembly and the officers to hold their Courts and administer the Government!—The representation according to taxes is not less unequal than it is shown to be by population! Our Legislature is split into sectional parties, to the great detriment of the public, and a line of division is drawn which I solemnly believe nothing can put out but a change of the Government, upon fair and just principles. The practical inconveniences of this division are felt in every corner of the State, and the time which the public servants should devote to our service as one community, is unavoidably consumed in the strife and angry [illegible] of party warfare. Each year must witness [illegible] of the *time* which our Legislature will [illegible] some vigorous exertions be made, the evil will be intolerable—for you ought not to be left ignorant of the fact, that the expenses of our State Government are now every year *greater* than the regular revenue of the State.

But above all others, we are laboring under this great practical evil in every Representative Government, a large majority of our citizens are discontented and disaffected to the Constitution—the grounds of their discontent must be conceded *just* to a great degree. The inquiry that is presented—the point about which we differ, is not whether *we* are satisfied—but it is this, shall the claims of a *majority* be rejected against right, justice and equality? I think NO! and it is because I am not willing to say yes, that I decline serving you in the next Assembly.

It is said, these changes in our Government can be effected only by a Convention of *unlimited* powers, and that such a Convention may upturn all the old foundations of our Government, and create new causes for discontent and division. None can respect more highly than I do, the opinions of gentlemen who have advanced this doctrine and supported it; yet, with as perfect honesty as that which has, I doubt not, influenced their minds, I have come to a different opinion. I think that restrictions may be put upon a *Convention*, precisely similar to those which operate on the *Legislature* and *Judiciary* of a State—the restriction comes from the same source, the obligation to observe it is of a *moral*, and not, physical character, and the people electing a *Convention*, have the same security that limits they prescribe will not be passed, that they have in other departments of our Government, viz: the honesty of the Delegate—the force of public opinion, and the restraints of moral obligation. The Conventions which were called in the old thirteen States of this Union, to consider of, and to adopt or reject the Federal Constitution, were *limited Conventions*. We have had two *limited Conventions* in North Carolina since our Constitution was adopted. True it is, Fellow Citizens, very great and embarrassing difficulties might grow out of any attempt of a *limited* Convention to pass the bounds of the authority conferred on them. Yet precisely similar embarrassments would result, if we suppose (which we may *as well do*) the Legislative and Judicial departments of the State should combine to cast away the restraints which are imposed on them by the Constitution. It is in the power of the people to make their responsibilities precisely the same. It seems to me, however, that there is another very great security against these apprehensions in this; that the selection of a Convention to reform an *existing Constitution*, must be made on some basis of representation already recognized by the Constitution that it is meant to alter; and if the alterations be not ratified, the old Government stands unaffected. If this be not so, it is *practically* in the power of the Legislature to change the Constitution, for they then may recommend the Convention, and prescribe at pleasure the mode of representation in it, and model it in such form as to secure the changes which they desire, before the *people* have been allowed to express directly any opinion about it. So that the act of Assembly which authorises the call of a Convention to inquire and decide whether or not the Government should be changed would itself be an *alteration* of that Government in its most essential feature. To illustrate my meaning: If our Legislature pass a law to authorise the holding of a Convention, they are *bound* to declare that in that Convention each county shall be alike represented, because that is our present compact—and if they have the power to say that to such Convention, Wake may send three Delegates and Orange five—they have the same power to declare that Wake shall send but *one*, or *none*, and Orange may send *twenty*. Until a majority voting according to our *present compact*, or *existing* Constitution, shall *agree* to a change of it, the minority (voting in the same way) have no power to *force* it. Of course, I am not to be understood as speaking here of any sort of Convention, but that which may be called without the *direct* action of the *people*.

I might pursue this subject to a greater extent. I think I could defend the conclusions to which I have arrived by considerations of weight, even greater perhaps than those which I have here only hinted at. But I have not the disposition to intrude upon your patience. I only beg that we may *"agree to differ,"* and that I may be held fully justified for the course I have taken in declining the station, which I am left no room to doubt you would have conferred on me.

I declare to you, that your flattering kindness and the manner of the calls made upon me, and the united support I have heretofore received, have inspired me with feelings that I will not venture to declare—and which have made it difficult for me now to do my duty to myself and to you. But I am proud in the conviction, that by thus retiring from a station where I could not consistently serve you, I furnish the best evidence in my power that your confidence has not been misplaced—and my gratification is sensibly heightened at finding myself able to surrender my ambition and your service, rather than to sacrifice my principles, my conscience, and my honest opinions.

I had intended to accompany this plain statement of my motives, by a short view of the course which I felt it my duty to take during the last Session upon many interesting questions that were brought before the Assembly; but though I have labored to be concise, I find my Address is already lengthened beyond proper bounds. I must therefore forbear, and while I bespeak a fair and generous judgment upon my course, if you cannot justify, I pray you to pardon me.

I subscribe myself

Your friend and fellow citizen,
WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

*Raleigh, June 6, 1832.*

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Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of distinction in Paris to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated April 30.

"We live in a *Choleric* atmosphere. The loss of the Capital by this disease will not exceed 20,000; it is now declining, the number of the sick diminishes, and still more that of the deaths. The scourge which at first fell on the poor classes, now appears to attack in preference persons in easy circumstances. On the whole, however, the disorder is becoming weaker every day. It gains in several parts of France and will surely reach the south of Europe. Miss Clementina Lafayette, a grand daughter of our excellent General, was suddenly and violently attacked by this dreadful complaint; but medical assistance was immediately and successfully recurred to."

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*Choice of a profession.*—The New York Standard relates an anecdote of a young man who recently came to that city to establish himself in business, and, as he did not know exactly what "line" was the most desirable there, he spent a good deal of time, and much shrewd sagacity, in looking about and guessing into the several ways of getting rich. He had considered pretty keen, he said, all kinds of trades that were carried on here, and he had pretty much made up his mind, to set up the *Post Office business*. Them that carried it on took a heap of money every day, and there was only *one* in the place.

# ADDRESS
OF THE
## JACKSON AND BARBOUR CONVENTION.

*To the Citizens of North Carolina.*

A Convention of Delegates, deputed by a number of counties to nominate Electors and concert other measures in relation to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, has met at Raleigh, and discharged the duty to which it was called. In submitting to you the result, we ask leave to add a few explanatory remarks. We have agreed to nominate for President, the present occupant of that office, the venerable ANDREW JACKSON, and for Vice President, PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia; and a ticket of Electors who will support these nominations will shortly be presented to you.

In regard to Andrew Jackson, it is unnecessary to say any thing. He has already been our President for more than three years, and whatever difference of opinion there may be as to some of the measures of his administration, none of us can forget the eminent services he has rendered to his country, and all of us confide in the integrity of his character, the purity of his motives, and his patriotic devotion to the common weal. At the crisis which is now impending, it is peculiarly important that he should be at the head of the government, and although not entirely identified with the feelings and sentiments of the great body of the Southern people, he coincides with them more nearly than any other individual we could now select. We take great pleasure, therefore, in recommending him to what we are confident he will receive, your unanimous support.

We should be highly gratified if we could persuade ourselves that the same unanimity would exist among the supporters of Gen. Jackson, in the election of a Vice President. This we know to be impossible. Upon this subject differences irreconcileable in their nature, because they are differences upon some of the fundamental principles of our government, have manifested themselves in a manner not to be mistaken. We had reason to expect this diversity in those States which hold political doctrines directly adverse to ours. But we did not expect, and we feel peculiar mortification at perceiving attempts making in our own community, where we had an identity of interest, and hoped to find an identy of feeling, to sow dissentions among us upon a question vitally affecting a great principle of civil liberty, of constitutional law, and of true devotion to the Union. It is known to you that five gentlemen, professing to represent the wishes of N. Carolina, have lately, at a Convention of Mr. Van Buren's friends at Baltimore, undertaken to pledge the vote of this State for Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Vice President—for Martin Van Buren, one of the authors of the tariff law of 1828. We say a Convention of Mr. Van Buren's friends, because no one at all acquainted with the movements of party, or at all possessed of political sagacity, can doubt that the Convention was constituted for the purpose of promoting Mr. Van Buren's prospects, however a few of the members might have dissented from its real objects. By what process, five persons, representing as many districts in this State, could multiply themselves into fifteen, and thereby, even if they truly represented the districts from which they came, undertake to answer for those with which they had no connection, we shall not stop to inquire. But, without intending in the slightest degree to impugn the patriotism of their motives, it is due to the respect entertained for them, to advert to some of the reasons we have heard suggested in support of the nomination they assumed to make in the name of N. Carolina.

It has been said that the members from this State in the Baltimore Convention, preferred some candidate whose sentiments were opposed to the Tariff System, and that finding Mr. Van Buren had a majority, they reluctantly yielded their preference to the advocates of the Tariff; and that a perseverance in the support of Mr. Barbour would have hazarded the election of Gen. Jackson. Now it is evident that a majority of these five delegates preferred Mr. Van Buren before all others, because, in the first instance, when comparing opinions, nine votes were given for Mr. Van Buren, and but six for Mr. Barbour. But the Tariff States *must* be gratified in the selection of their candidate at the expense of our feelings and our interests! We ask emphatically *why?* We deny that the nomination of Mr. Barbour a firm and disinterested friend of Gen. Jackson, could have caused the slightest injury to the election of the latter. General Jackson stands upon his own merits. The qualities which recommend him are well known to you, are peculiar to himself, and not transferable to any candidate for another office. We firmly believe, if the sense of the supporters of General Jackson throughout the Union had been fairly represented, and if that Convention had met, not for the purpose of indulging their personal predilections, but of rallying upon principle, Mr. Barbour, or some other citizen opposed to Mr. Clay's "American System," would have been selected. In any event General Jackson is placed too far above the reach of competition to be affected by any difference of opinion as to the Vice Presidency. If he could be affected at all, injury is far more likely to occur from the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, whose principles are so obnoxious to the South, than from that of any other individual not possessing those principles.

It is said that the election of Vice President may be thrown upon the Senate. Such a result may happen if Mr. Van Buren's friends persist in his nomination against the known wishes of so large a proportion of General Jackson's supporters. But upon *them*, not upon *us*, will be the sin, if there be sin. If this catastrophe is to be deprecated, it may easily be averted by their withdrawing Mr. Van Buren's name, and voting for Mr. Barbour. But it is one argument in our favour, that if, in the chances arising from the contest for the Vice Presidency, the election should devolve on the Senate, the candidate we propose will certainly receive a majority of their votes, while Mr. Van Buren will as certainly be defeated before that body, placed in competition with almost any other person who has been named for the office.

It is partly insinuated in a public address we have seen, and has been more generally and confidently stated in private circles, that Mr. Van Buren's sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the South. We would ask, when and where this trait in his character has been developed in his acts? We do not refer to, nor do we rely upon private declarations or assurances. We ask for his public acts. As far as we have been able to ascertain his political course, he was opposed to the South in the election of Mr. Madison as the successor of Mr. Monroe—he was opposed to the South in the memorable Missouri question, in which was involved the right of Congress to interfere with our slave population—he was opposed to the South on the great Tariff question which came before the Senate in 1828, voting for the most obnoxious amendments, and finally for the bill itself, a bill which, by one of its own advocates, was styled the "bill of abominations"—he was opposed to a large majority of the South in the first election of General Jackson. It is true he has generally voted against appropriations for internal improvements; but he *has* voted for the power of Congress to establish toll-gates on a public road within the limits of a State, and we may therefore fairly infer that his opposition to internal improvements has not been founded upon any constitutional basis, but upon the consideration that the State he represented had completed its most important improvements by its own means, and needed not the aid of the General Government.

It has been said, too, (we do the author of the address to which we have adverted the justice to mention that it is not to be found there,) but it has been said that General Jackson prefers Mr. Van Buren for Vice President, and that we should be guided by his wishes in selecting that officer. We should feel deeply humiliated if any citizen of North Carolina had publicly offered to us such a motive to govern our decision. Are we Repuplicans, and are we to surrender our independence of thought and action, to sacrifice our principles in a most important election, to gratify the private wishes of any man? Are we to be told that in selecting our agents in the General Government, we are to yield implicit obedience to the Executive will? Highly as we venerate General Jackson, if he could, occupying the station he does, attempt to influence our suffrages, we should, as honest and independent freemen—aye if there be a drop of the revolutionary blood of our fathers still coursing in our veins, we should indignantly repel such interference. But, fellow citizens, though we know not General Jackson's private preferences, we know that he is incapable of urging them upon the people as a rule for their government in any election. Independent of our confidence in his republican principles, we know that when he came into office, he gave the most emphatic pledge that no Executive officer scould exercise the influence of his station to control in any manner the freedom of elections by the people.

Lastly, it has been said, that our object is to defeat the election of General Jackson by dividing his party. We deny that *we* divide the party. That division is already made by the difference which prevails among the party on great and fundamental principles—a division which must affect their action upon every question but that of the election of General Jackson himself. In further answer to this charge, we appeal to the nomination we unanimously make of the very person whose election we are accused of wishing to defeat. We appeal to the course which it is known to you a large proportion of the present supporters of Mr. Barbour have heretofore taken in relation to General Jackson. But we will not further pursue this unpleasant discussion, nor will we dwell upon many objections which have been urged against Mr. Van Buren's political character. We turn to the more grateful part of our task, that of offering in brief review, the reasons which have governed us in the nomination of Mr. Barbour.

In purity of private life, in talents of a high order, in an open, candid and disinterested mind, in the absence of all selfish feeling, of all inordinate ambition and of all the petty arts to subserve personal purposes, in a long course of distinguished public service, we might find sufficient arguments for the preference of Mr. Barbour, if we chose to rest that preference upon mere personal pretensions. But we came not here to indulge our private predilections, and we desire to appeal in his behalf to higher motives than any these can furnish. We ask you to support him because he is a candidate of the true political faith.

We believe that a crisis is approaching, nay, that it has already arrived, when the citizens of this State must take their stand—when they must let their voice be heard in favor of a consolidated General Government, restrained by no fixed rules, subject to no limits but their own discretion; or, as we fervently hope they will do, when they must speak in the determined tone of freemen—whom they must proclaim that this Union, which we cherish with the fondest affection, is but a confederacy of sovereign States; that beyond the limits which have been prescribed in the Constitution by the assent of all, none can go; that neither a majority nor a minority has a right to transcend those limits; and that any act of our agents in the General Government, however clothed with the forms of law, which is not warranted by the great charter granted by the States, is purely void. We have no hesitation in saying, that in our belief this Constitution has already been violated by Congress, in their assumption of the power to regulate the industry and occupations of individuals by taxing one portion of the Union for the benefit of another—by adopting a protecting tariff, or as it is more speciously, but falsely called, "the American System." Can we conceal from ourselves the fact that the most powerful exertions are now making to fasten this system on us as the permanent policy of the country! Is it not a duty which we owe to ourselves and our posterity, to our reverence for the liberty inherited from our fathers, to our deep attachment to the Union of these States, to resist this encroachment on our rights by every means in our power? Should we not, more especially, on every occasion when we are called to the ballot box manifest our utter abhorence to this system, and our determination to honor by our suffrages none who support it! With what consistency can we condemn a measure as unconstitutional and oppressive, and yet elevate to one of the highest offices in the country one of the authors of this measure, when another candidate for the same office is presented to our choice whose principles are our principles? We firmly believe that the political system, of which we have spoken, strikes a fatal blow at our liberties—that it springs from a principle which, if acquiesced in, not only sets at nought all the safeguards provided by the Constitution, but will subject us to a despotism as galling and as pernicious to our interests as any the wit of man could devise. What is the great principle of this system? It is that the General Government has the unlimited power of taxation—that the majority may lay taxes on you not only to defray the expenses of the government, (a power which all admit,) but also for the purpose of conveying a part of the profits made by one portion of the community into the pockets of another portion—of regulating the employment of capital and the pursuits of individuals, and of distributing as they may think proper, the fruits of every man's industry—of saying for example, to the planter, you shall be taxed fifty or an hundred per cent., or any other amount the majority shall prescribe, to enable the manufacturer to realize a profit from his investments—in short, that the minority hold their property at the will of the majority—and shall enjoy its fruits only to such extent as these may graciously permit. Can it be possible that such a principle is to be found in our Constitution! If it is, if your General Government has this power, it is useless to inquire after any of those limitations in that instrument by which our fathers believed they had carefully guarded our liberties. It has all the power which the most despotic government could wish. If you are prepared to sanction such a construction of our bond of Union, you are no longer freemen.

What, on the other hand, are the great principles which lie at the foundation of all free governments, and which must regulate their action? They are—equality of political rights—equality of benefits and burthens—that every citizen shall be *protected* in the enjoyment of his property, and of the fruits of his labor—protected not according to this tyrannical "American System," by making one class or one section pay a part of its profits as a tribute to another; but *protected* so that every man may freely exchange in the best market, what he produces, for what he has occasion to purchase—*protected* so that the burthens of government may fall equally on all—that none shall look for legislative aid to increase the profits of their peculiar occupations; but that all shall depend upon, and be entitled to enjoy what God, and nature, and their own industry and sagacity shall place in their power. We have not adverted to, nor shall we dilate upon the peculiar bearing of this Tariff System upon the Southern States—upon the millions of which it has already stripped you—upon its disastrous and paralyzing effects upon your industry and prosperity. If we admit the constitutionality of the system, the greater or less degree of exaction to which we are subjected must depend solely upon the discretion of the interested majority who govern us.

We have thus free communicated in a rapid sketch, our sentiments upon a question which now agitates the country. We are impressed with a solemn conviction of its vital importance, and ask for it your most serious attention. We believe that upon a firm and united resistance to the system we have condemned depends the safety and permanence of that Union, to which we all cling with such sincere and patriotic devotion. Nay, more, we believe that upon this resistance depends the preservation of our liberty. Will you not, then, resist by every constitutional means, while these shall avail you? Will you, on the occasion which is soon to present itself in the choice of a Vice President, give your suffrages to Mr. Van Buren, one of the authors and supporters of this destructive Tariff System, with whom we can have no community of sentiment? Or will you give some evidence of your determination not to submit, by bestowing your vote on Mr. Barbour, who has been an able defender of our rights, a faithful coadjutor in our cause; who is with us in opinion, in interest and in feeling?

Holding the tenets which we have professed, belonging to a political church which holds fast to that faith, we could not consistently advise you to select a heretic minister to assist at its altars. We know we offer you a true believer when we recommend PHILIP P. BARBOUR, and we therefore present him to you for your suffrages.

JAMES IREDELL,
WALKER ANDERSON,
RICHARD DAVISON,
WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,
EDWARD B. DUDLEY,
ISAAC CROOM,
JOSEPH R. LLOYD,
SPENCER O'BRIEN,
WILLIS ALSTON,
EDWARD J. HALE,
} Committee.

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At a late meeting of the State Rights's Party of Charleston, to the number of 1500, the following Report and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The State Rights and Free Trade Party, while they deprecate, still yield to the necessity of celebrating the 4th of July, separately from their fellow citizens.

They would willingly have united in a common offering on the altar of their common country,—But Party spirit has severed the ties of friendship, and all the feelings of brotherly regard seem absorbed in a contest for supremacy.

As a party, (as it must be so,) they are prepared to minister in the temple of liberty, and renew their vows of eternal enmity to tyranny. The situation of their country at this time invests the occasion with peculiar interest. The events of the Revolution appear to have re-occurred, to test the posterity of a dauntless ancestry.

The Constitution of our country has been grossly perverted. We are subjected to a "tyranny the most odious;" all efforts at redress have proved unavailing; all hope is well nigh fled; and nothing secure is left to us but unconditional submission to the edicts of a reckless majority, or prompt and decided resistance to unauthorized exaction. Under such circumstances, how appropriate to celebrate the 4th of July.

Those who are disposed to submit, will find enough in the recollections of that day to shame and rebuke them—those who are determined to resist, will find enough to justify, to stimulate, and encourage them.

*Resolved*, That the State Rights and Free Trade Party will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, by uniting in a Procession to hear an Oration, to be delivered on the occasion, to commemorate the *principles* which gave birth to that day, so glorious in our history—as establishing the rights of the people on the basis of equal laws, equal privileges, equal burthens, and equal benefits.

*Resolved*, That it is the unanimous wish of the State Rights Party, here assembled, that our eminent fellow-citizen, ROBERT J. TURNBULL, pronounce an Oration before the Party on the 4th of July.

At the same meeting, a long report upon the Tariff and Nullification was also presented, and with the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the projects of modification of the Tariff, offered by Mr. Adams, and also by the Secretary of the Treasury, are highly objectionable.

Because they retain the principle of imposing taxes for the purpose of protection, which is a power not granted by the Constitution, and whilst it is maintained, will continue to endanger our rights.

Because they propose to establish a permanent system of taxation, which is unauthorised by principle or precedent, which is not required for the support of the Government, and would trammel, by usurped control, the privileges of posterity.

Because in a question of oppression, freemen will never calculate the amount they can bear. Be it much or be it little, to them oppression is intolerable; and the example of their ancestors, who resisted a tax of three pence a pound on Tea, because it was unjust, even after Great Britain had given up every other tax is a lesson their children should never forget?—a lesson, endeared by the seven years war that bequeathed us freedom, which freedom cannot be preserved, unless the principle in which it originated, be maintained.

Because in delegating to the President of the United States the right to establish "rules of a system of appraisement," it would so far clothe that officer with inquisitorial powers, which would probably produce legions of spies and informers, dangerous to our rights and privaleges as freemen.

Because in recommending duties on sales at auction, it would levy a direct tax unequal in its apportionment, and place private property under the control of public agents.

*Resolved*, That in the event of the adjournment of Congress, without a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff, it will become the solemn duty of the State of South Carolina, to adopt such measures as may be necessary and proper to arrest, within her limits, the progress of the usurpation.

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## THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The following is the opinion of our fellow citizen Dr. De Kay, who was attacked with the Cholera at Constantinople, and subsequently had charge of many patients:

1. The cause of the disease I believe to be unknown, but it is usually attributed to some peculiar state of the atmosphere. During my residence at Constantinople, comprising a period of six months, I kept a register of the weather, and could not discern that either the temperature, or gravity of the air, or any particular winds, had any agency in producing or extending that disease.

2. The predisposing causes were errors or excess in diet; exposure to night air; irregularities in regimen; fear, anxiety, &c.

3. The essence of the disease appears to consist in an accumulation of blood in the veins and about the heart.

4. The disease rarely occurred in any two places under the same form; nor, as I was informed by the oriental physicians, did it always appear under the same form for two consecutive seasons at the same place. The chief characters of the disease were, however, constant, and the same medical means were employed. At Smyrna the most striking symptom was a discoloring of the hands, which at Constantinople I had never witnessed.

5. The mortality was greater in low damp situations and in the vicinity of fresh water streams. At Smyrna, which is built upon a marshy spot, the mortality was very great; while at Constantinople the disease appeared in a milder form.

6. Cholera is not contagious. My own experience is confirmed by that of every oriental physician with whom I consulted. It rarely attacked more than one in a family. The Turkish Government, at the suggestion of the medical faculty, refused to establish quarantines against this disease, but took other steps which might be worthy of imitation elsewhere. A pamphlet was published by order of the government, giving a history of this disease, the means of guarding against it, and the best treatment to be employed. These tracts were gratuitously distributed in every town and village throughout the empire.

7. The greatest mortality occurred among those whose mode of living was particularly meagre and abstemious. Cholera made its first appearance among the Jews of Smyrna, during one of their fasts, and committed great ravages. It is far from being my wish to recommend intemperance, but I do not hesitate to state, that the occasional use of stimuli, in the shape of generous wine, brandy, or gin and water, was found highly serviceable during the prevalence of the Cholera at Constantinople. I need hardly remark that the habitually intemperate lose all the benefit of this remedy.

8. Every thing in this disease depends upon prompt medical aid. When this was resorted to, at an early stage, Cholera became a mild and easily manageable disease.

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*New York, June 25.*

The CHOLERA is still, we are happy to say a stranger to our territories. At Plattsburg, Whitehall and Burlington, there are no cases, nor at any other place within the American lines; and such is the vigilance exercised in shutting out emigrants, that we may trust with confidence the pestilence may be averted.

It still followed however the course of emigration in Upper Canada, and according to the Rochester Daily Advertiser, which derives its accounts from vessels arrived at the mouth of the Gennesee river from York, U. C., the disease had made its appearance there and at Coburg; and as we learn from the same paper of Friday, it had also reached Niagara, in U. Canada.

*From the Canadian Courant, June 20.*

CHOLERA AT MONTREAL.—This disease continues its ravages among us with fatal destructiveness.—On Saturday, the Board of Health issued the following bulletin:—

*Board of Health, 2½ P. M. 16th June.*

Number of cases since the last report, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. 15th June, making 24 hours, including milder cases of cholera, 431
Deaths as ascertained, 82
Recovered or remaining, 348

J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

On Monday, the following bulletin was issued:—

*Board of Health, 18th June*

Number of cases from Saturday 16th, 2 P. M. to Sunday 17th, 2 P. M. 475
Deaths, same period, 102
—373

Number of cases from Sunday 17th, 2 P. M. to Monday 18th, 2 P. M. 313

The deaths for the same period cannot be ascertained with such certainty as to give an authentic report thereof; but on the authority of Dr. Nelson, the health Commissioner, the nnmber of deaths is less than that of the preceeding day.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining at the report of the | 12th inst. | 70 | |
| do do | 15th | 974 | |
| do do | 16th | 349 | |
| do do | 17th | 373 | |
| do do | 18th | 313 | |
| | | — | 2079 |
| Died, as per report of the | 12th inst. | 23 | |
| do do | 15th | 230 | |
| do do | 16th | 82 | |
| do do | 17th | 102 | |
| do do | 18th, no return — | 437 | |
| Total cases, | | | 2516 |

This melancholy statement falls short of the amount of mortality, as it contains no reports of deaths for Monday or Tuesday. As far as we are enabled to judge from personal observation and enquiries at the different burial grounds, there are no grounds for saying that the disease has abated. The calls on the priests at the Seminary were not so numerous yesterday as they had been on preceding days. The mortality however continues, as will be seen by the following statement of burials, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, | Catholic 30 | Protestant 38 |
| Tuesday, | 91 | 52 |
| The interments of yesterday were: | | |
| St. Antonie burial place (Catholic) | | 91 |
| Old and new burying grounds, | | 52 |
| Common of St. Ann, | | 6 |
| Total, | | 149 |

The disease had considerably abated yesterday afternoon among the Canadians of French extraction.

The following is from our correspondents, Messrs. Gates & Co., dated Montreal, June 21, 1832:

We are happy to say that the disease is assuming a milder character, and the number of attacks much diminished within the last two days. Indeed, this day all our physicians agree that the number of cases is sensibly diminished, and yield more readily to medical treatment than they did. The truth probably is, that the victims most susceptible of severe attack (we mean the drunkards and tipplers, upon whom it almost invariably proves fatal) have been swept off; and the physicians, no doubt, understand the disease better than they did. We presume to say, that we do not overrate the deaths at an average of 100 per day for the last ten days, which is a frightful mortality for a population of 30 or 35,000.

*New York, June 26.*

The Cholera accounts to-day are more consoling. There are no cases within our borders, and at Montreal the cases and the mortality had very sensibly diminished.

From the Quebec Gazette of Wednesday, 20th, we extract the latest report:

Emigrant Hospital—Remaining at last report 111, admitted since 36, discharged cured 4, convalescent 20, dead 18, remaining 125.

Lower Town Hospital—Remaining at last report 88, admitted since 24, discharged cured 16, convalescent 24, dead 22, remaining 64.

Total of admissions 572, total of deaths 329.

T. A. YOUNG, Secretary Board of Health.

*Latest from Montreal.*—Mr. Hart, a gentleman of respectability of the city of New York, left Montreal on Friday, and brings accounts to 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day: Physicians say the disease had much diminished. It was supposed by the physicians and the board of health that there were not over 30 cases existing at the time; and not over 10 new cases on that day. On Thursday, there were 52 or 53 less deaths than on the previous day.

*Kingston, U. C.*—Extract from a letter dated Sackett's Harbor, June 22:

"The spasmodic cholera is in Kingston. There were 14 cases in that village yesterday, and 8 deaths; 6 of them were residents and 2 emigrants."

The municipal authorities of Boston appropriated fifty thousand dollars to the dangers of the Cholera.

On Tuesday last a piece of fresh beef placed upon the highest steeple in Mon which became decidedly and offensively trid in 30 minutes!

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## FOREIGN.

*New York, June*

From England we have to-day, by the Sarah, intelligence a little later, and makes it certain that Lord Wellington failed in making up a Cabinet, and all certain that Lord Grey would resume place, though nothing had yet been definitively arranged.

Greece seems to be in new troubles, the mediators, with their respective fleets, hardly less perplexity about each others ments.

We give such extracts as are of interest

*From the London Morning Herald, June*

In the House of Lords, last night, some petitions had been presented, Earl G moved the adjournment of the House, Thursday next, stating that he did so, in sequence of a communication he had the or to receive from his Majesty. Lord K yon inquired what was the nature of communication? The Lord Chancellor served that although the noble Earl had dered his resignation to the crown, his Lo ship still stood in the situation of Minist and that every one must pretty well und stand that the communication could have ference to the state of public affairs only, the change in his Majesty's Ministry. could only add that, as far as he knew, communication had not yet led to any resu and that it might lead to none. The like pressions were used by Earl Grey.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Tue day.

In the Commons, almost as soon as the was a full attendance of members, on the p sentation of a petition from Liverpool (again further supplies till the Reform bill be pas ed,) Mr. Hume stated that he understo Earl Grey had been sent for by his Majest that Earl Grey had had an audience of t King, and that with the view of avoiding a angry debate, or of throwing obstacles in t way of conciliatory arrangements, he propos ed that the House should again abstain fro all further proceeding with business.

*Liverpool Cotton Market, May 16.*—N market continues dull, and the business ry limited—there is plenty of cotton offer in all descriptions, but we cannot quote a alteration in prices. The import will be fi this week.

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*Valuable Arrival.*—The brig Phœbe Ann Capt. Storer, arrived at this port yesterday morning in the short passage of 1 from Mazatlan, with an amount of sp cie, bullion, &c. exceeding, we understan $250,000.—*Mercantile.*

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FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL AND FOUR

*Louisville, June 18.*

The undersigned, believing that a debt gratitude was due to General Andrew Jack son, for his patriotism, and services to h country, together with other reasons of a po litical nature, which cannot be detailed here were among his supporters to elevate him to the distinguished office which he now holds.

The duty which we owe to ourselves, ou country, and to mankind, compels us to ex press our disappointment and deep regret at the course pursued by him in the administration of our Government. The more we re flect, and examine into the policy of his ad ministration, the more we deplore and depre cate its effects. Moreover, we regret that General Jackson should have permitted his name to be presented to the American people, as a candidate for that office, as, during the canvass which resul ed in his favor, it was urged with great zeal, by most of his distinguished advocates, that it was dangerous for any individual to hold the office of President of these United States for more than one term, and assurances given of the General's own pledges, that he would only hold it on these terms.

Believing that the debt of gratitude has been paid, and he amply *rewarded*, and con scious that the best interests of our country call aloud upon us to oppose his re-election, we feel ourselves bound, as American Citizens, to do so, and we do oppose it, with as much zeal and promptitude as we then vindicated his claims to that office.

Therefore, we request a meeting of those who concur with us, for the purpose of expressing our opinions and sentiments publicly, by resolutions and otherwise, at the Court House in Louisville, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Thos Joyes,
Sam'l Schwing,
L. Weaver,
R. N. Cawthorn,
John C. Evans,
Ben. Cawthorn,
James Doss,
A. R. Woolley,
Jonas Grubb,
Dr. B. H. Hall,
Robeson Dehart,
R. Merrie, jr.
E. T. Bainbridge,
Jno. W. Anderson,
Geo. Buchanan,
P. R. Gray,
J. W. Semple,
Wm. Pickett,
Wm. Powell,
H. R. Wolfe,
Patrick Garvey,
Chas. Jabine,
Wm. Reny,
Thomas Drouge,
Hugh McCormick,
John Farrell,
Thomas Lawler,
Dan'l Carrell,
G. W. Weissenger,
T. Gwathmey,
Wm. W. Lawes,
Wm. Sale,
C. M. Thruston,
Francis Tillay,
Amph. Lampton,
Dr. L. Powell,
L. Lawrence.

The following, from the Louisville Journal, is the latest and only additional information from the North Western frontier, which reached us by the last Mail:

A letter from Gen. Atkinson to his friend in this city, dated June 16th, says:—"It is difficult to tell when we shall get through this troublesome Indian business. I shall again take the field in ten days, and bring matters to a close as soon as possible."

## CLAY MEETING.

*Greensborough, Guilford, June 23d 1832.*

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Guilford county, opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, and in favor of the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky as President and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania as Vice President of the United States, assembled in the court house.

On motion of Ralph Gorrel, Esq. Abraham Geren, Esq. was appointed Chairman; and on being conducted to the Chair, called the meeting to order.

On motion of James T. Morehead, Alfred E. Hanner was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated, at full length, by James T. Morehead and Ralph Gorrel, Esqrs, each of whom discussed the relative merits and claims of the two prominent candidates for the Presidency, with much fairness perspicuity and force.

On motion of Dr. John A. Foulkes, a committee, consisting of James, T. Morehead, Jeduthan H. Lindsay, Ralph Gorrel, James M'Nairy, and Jessey H. Lindsay, was appointed, with instructions to retire immediately and draft a preamble and resolutions, expresive of the sense of the meeting. After retiring a short time, they reported the following—which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of drafting a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the sentiments of this meeting, beg leave to submit the following

### REPORT.

Your committee cannot disguise the fact, that they have been much disappointed and mortified at the administration of the general government under Andrew Jackson. Upon the result of the Presidential Election in 1828, although your committee were disappointed in obtaining the object of their choice, yet they entertained high hopes, and as they expected, well grounded anticipations, that the national affairs would be conducted, if not with as much ability, at least, with as much purity of intention—as if they had succeeded in electing their favorite candidate. Your committee entertained their expectations from the fact that Gen. Jackson had been elected to the Presidential Chair under more flattering circumstances than any other individual since the time of General Washington; that such was the overwhelming vote he received, it was but a reasonable expectation, to look upon him as emphatically the President of the people, and not the President of a party. And surely, no individual who was national in his feelings and loyal in his patriotism, could have regarded him in any other point of view. In this, however, your, committee think the nation has been much deceived.—When they say the nation has been much deceived, they do not allude to the partisan or demagogue, who, in order to ride into popular favour upon the faith and credit of the hero of New Orleans, would shout for the chieftain of any clan, in order to secure individual triumph, or party success, regardless of principle, or the interests of our beloved country;—but they allude to that portion of the American people "who have ears to hear and hearts to understand—who have leftiness of feeling to look beyond the local prejudices and party bitterness of the day, to the permanent duration of our government, to the purity of our institutions, and to the abiding welfare of the people. In this high expectation, your committee think that the present administration has fallen far short.

Scarcely had Gen. Jackson ascended the Presidential Chair, before the corrupting system of "rewards and punishments" was introduced *Honesty, faithfulness, ability* and *experience*, were no longer looked upon as fair and just claims to office; but in lieu thereof, the only inquiry was, *to what party did he belong?* Upon this principle, your committee believe that many honourable and useful men have been turned out of office to make room for favorites.

Your committee think, that from the present excitemeut in different parts of the Union, the re-election of Gen. Jackcon, at this time, is to be peculiarly deprecated. It is a fact well known to every individual of the smallest portion of information, that a question of vital importance has occurred within the last few months, between a member of the Union, and the Union itself—One which presents this simple question; "*shall the sovereignty of the law be asserted, and the decrees and mandates of the constitutional authorities be obeyed*, or shall each one take upon himself the responsibility of becoming arbiter in his own cause, and shaping his own conduct agreeably to his own wishes, regardless of the laws of the country, and in violation of the rights of others?" Your committee are not apprised of any official act of Gen. Jackson, which has sanctioned this course of misrule and corruption; but they entertain the opinion, founded as they believe, upon the best authority, save an official act, that the President does entertain the belief that a member of this Union does possess the power to disregard, and treat as a nullity, any law or treaty made,

Your committee do not agree in opinion with the President in his views relative to the U. S. Bank. This institution has, not only by the highest courts been decided to be constitutional; but the greatest advantages, both to the government and to individuals, have been experienced from it for a number of years. Those officers which have been engaged in the fiscal concerns of the government, have often declared, that without an institution of that kind the monied concerns of the government could not be managed without much labor and great inconvenience and responsibility. And experience has proven, to every section of the Union, that no measures have ever been adopted, which have produced so salutary an effect upon the local banks, in the management of their affairs, and in diffusing through the country a sound circulating medium. This institution is opposed by the President in two successive messages; and in stead thereof, the wild and Utopian scheme of a Treasury bank is suggested. Upon this proposition your committee forbear to remark; as it has undergone the consideration of the ablest financiers of the Union.

Your committee are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson from the further fact, that since his installation into office, there has been a continual routine in the change of our foreign ministers, to the great expense of the nation, and in no instance, to the interest of the country; that his whole course has been strongly marked by the most self-willed and partizan feeling; that he has not talents and acquirements to discharge the high and responsible duties of his office; and that under his administration, the whole Union is in a state of excitement, well calculated to alarm the fears of every impartial mind.

From these considerations your committee think, that there ought to be but one opinion and one feeling; and that is, to change the administration. To effect this, the great probability of success is in the election of that distinguished citizen, Henry Clay, of Kentucky. In the character of that eminent statesman, many qualifications unite, which peculiarly fit him for the discharge of the duties of a President. High-minded and open in his opinions, the Union would have nothing to fear from his personal feeling or private animosity. He stands connected with every important event in the history of the government, from the time he commenced his political life to the present day. Wherever the records of our country are written in glory, we find the name of Henry Clay; and this fact alone, bears ample evidence of his talents and patriotism. From him we have much to hope, and but little to fear. It is therefore

*Resolved*, That this meeting disapprove of the Administration of Andrew Jackson; and of his election to the Presidency for a second term.

*Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, and of John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; and that we will use all fair and honorable efforts to secure their election to these respective offices.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, consisting of six persons, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the citizens of Randolph and Chatham, in particular, in relation to the appointment of an Elector for this electoral district.

*Resolved*, That four Delegates be appointed from this county, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed in the counties of Randolph or Chatham, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, either among themselves, or by the several Committees of Correspondence, for the purpose of choosing an Elector for this district.

The report of the committee, consisting of the above preamble and resolutions, was unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the third resolution, a committee of correspondence was appointed consisting of the following persons: Ralph Gorell, Esq., Dr. John A. Foulks, John A. Gilmore, Esq., Jesse H. Lindsay, Dr. Alexander Woodson, and Maj. Robert Donnell.

In compliance with the fourth resolution, a delegation was appointed comprising the following persons: Jeduthan H. Lindsay, John A. Gilmore, Esq., Alfred E. Hanner, and Dr. Washington Donnell.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary; and that a copy of the same be furnished to the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for publication; and that through this medium, the Editors of the Newbern Spectator, the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Register, the Hillsboro' Recorder, the Yaddin and Catawba Journal, the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, and Salem Reporter, be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ABRAHAM GEREN, Chn.
ALFRED E. HANNER, Sec.

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*Washington City, June 26.*

In the House of Representatives, the first hour's sitting was occupied by an animated Debate on a proposition for an adjournment of Congress on Monday next. It would be difficult, in the brief space within our control, to give a correct idea of this debate. It must suffice for the present to say, that the early adjournment was advocated by several Southern Members on the ground that no hope now remained of an adjustment of the Tariff Question, and that a crisis was at hand, &c. To which argument, Mr. Adams rejoined with great force and spirit, expressing a firm hope of the passage of such a bill as that now before the Hous, (which he considered as proposing a repeal of ten millions of dollars of duties,) and conjuring the majority not to be deterred from doing what was right, because in so doing they did not meet the views of those who would be satisfied with nothing less than the total destruction of Manufactures. In the end, the question was put aside by a motion of Mr. McDuffie to proceed to the orders of the day.

The House then proceeded to the Tariff subject; and adjourned without coming to a decision.

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The anti-masonic State Convention of the State of New York met at Utica on Thursday last, and nominated FRANCIS GRANGER as their candidate for Governor, and SAMUEL STEVENS for Lieutenant Governor. They also nominated a ticket to be run for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the head of which stands the name of JAMES KENT. The President of the Convention was ALBERT H. TRACY.

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The following observations, on the same subject, are from the National Gazette.

The Anti-Masons of New York have nominated an Electoral ticket which cannot fail to be acceptable to the National Republicans. If the candidates for the offices of Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, who have been also adopted by the Anti-Masonic Convention, are not the men whom the National Republicans would have absolutely preferred, yet they must be deemed the best likely to succeed; and the first object for a good citizen is to rescue the State of New York from the hands or fangs of those, whose avowed rule it is to use power and patronage as "the *spoils* of victory."


# OBSERVER.

**FAYETTEVILLE:**

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1832.


### 4TH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, respectfully announce to the public the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Salute of 13 Guns at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed (under the direction of Maj. John M. Strong, Marshal of the Day) at the Court House, in the following order, and proceed from thence, through Green, Person, and Cool Spring streets, to the Methodist Church, where the *Declaration of Independence* will be read, after which an *Oration* will be delivered by DILLON JORDAN, Jr., Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Battalion of Artillery.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.
Town Infantry.
Clergy, Reader, and Orator of the Day.
Surviving Patriots of the Revolution.
High Sheriff of Cumberland.
Magistrates of the County.
Police of the Town.
Teachers and Students of the Academies, and other Schools.
Strangers.
Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute will be fired at Liberty Point by a Detachment from the Corps of Artillery.

One Gun will be fired at sun-set as a signal for lowering the Flag.

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ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Divine Service was celebrated for the first time, on Sunday last, within this stately edifice and a sermon preached by the Rev'd Jarvis B. Buxton, Rector, from Rev. 21st chap. 2 and 3d verses.

We estimate this edifice as a singularly happy effort, and the more so, as it introduces into our Southern country a style of architecture to which, we have been hitherto unaccustomed. The taste, observable throughout, is of the ancient Gothic, and the execution reflects great credit on the skill of the Architect, Mr. Drummond, whose justly acquired reputation will certainly not be impaired by this effort. The dimensions of the building are 70 feet by 45 feet, exclusive of a circular Vestry Room in the rear of the Church. We have rarely witnessed a more imposing front than is here presented. The angles are supported by towers of twelve feet square, extending from the ground above the roof and surmounted each with a spire of twenty feet and four minarets of twelve feet in height.

The whole aspect is bold and striking the walls including the towers are covered with cement and penciled, and exhibit the appearance of a white free stone material. The Roof, Spires, Minarets and every thing besides external are metallic and the building is estimated fully proof against the ravage of fire. The interior is not less distinguished for its chaste beauties, neatness and general happy effect. There are 74 pews on the ground floor constructed on the most approved modern plan, and capable of receiving 450 persons with comfort. The galleries are ample, well finished and will accommodate nearly the same number. The Church, including an Organ, with the Sunday School accommodation Rooms will cost about ten thousand dollars, of which seventy six hundred dollars have been contributed by the friends of the Church abroad.

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*Lightning.*—During a severe storm on Tuesday night last, the Kitchen of J. Huske, Esq. was struck by lightning, and set on fire. The prompt exertions of the neighbours, aided by the heavy rain which had just fallen, were successful in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.

During the same storm, a house on North street was struck, and considerably damaged, but no fire communicated.

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We have read the great speech of Mr. McDuffie against the Tariff, with a very great increase of respect for the talents of that gentleman. It is one of the most powerful arguments we have ever read on any subject. As it would be out of the question for us to attempt to publish it entire, it is due to our readers to make as many extracts as we conveniently can, which we shall proceed to do in our next.

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When the movements of the Jackson and Barbour party in North Carolina were commenced, the partisans of the "*Kinderhooker*" in the first moments of alarm cried out to the people, that a union of Mr. Clay's and Mr. Calhoun's friends was entered into for the purpose of defeating the election of Gen. Jackson. Since the publication of the Resolutions and Address of the State Convention, the party have abandoned this ground, and the good people of North Carolina are stunned with repeated aspersions of Nullification and Disunion.—But *this* course will not have the desired effect;—The enemies of the Tariff in this State, are not to be bamboozled into the support of an avowed friend of the system, by the bugbear of Nullification—they are not to be frightened into measures by their opponents—they look to the ballot-boxes with proud anticipations of triumph—they look with certainty, to see North Carolina true to the principles which she has avowed and maintained. The *Kinderhooker* will look in vain to North Carolina for a support of the system of self-interest and man-worship.

While on this subject, it may be well to state, whatever may be said to the contrary, the late Barbour Convention was not in fact, composed of Nullifyers. Nay, so far as we recollect, there were but *two* (certainly not more than three) individuals who avowed the doctrine.—For the discussion of this subject, this Convention was not assembled:—Their's was a common purpose—the nomination of an individual to the office of Vice President who professed and acted on constitutional grounds, and for the support of the great Southern interest. The defeat of the *Magician* in North Carolina is certain—information from the East and the West, the Roanoke and Cape Fear, assure us of the triumph of the Barbour Ticket.

The Editor having been suddenly compelled to leave town, we think it probable that this subject will be more fully taken up on his return.

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*Congress.*—The House of Representatives is still earnestly engaged upon the Tariff, and we think it will pass, but in what shape, or whether acceptable to the South, we can form no opinion.

Among many speeches on a question to fix Monday, the 2d inst., for the adjournment of Congress, were the following:

Mr. SPEIGHT said, he was willing to remain, if there was the remotest probability that an adjustment of this question satisfactory to the South could be had. But he had no such hopes: they were gone. There was nothing left, but to go home and be prepared to meet the coming events. Sooner or later, it was his deliberate conviction, the States should separate. They must part; and he was constrained to say, that, in all probability, this was the last Congress in which, if they parted without adjusting this question, they would meet in peace and harmony together. He expressed this opinion deliberately and plainly, for it was his duty to warn them. There was a spirit in the South they would try in vain to put down.

Mr. BRANCH observed, that he had only one word to say. He would vote for an early day of adjournment, for he believed that the country would be in a state of more quiet and repose under the existing Tariff, than if the one proposed in the bill before them should be agreed to. He was of opinion that it would be far preferable to defer the subject to the next session of Congress, than give to the People the certainty of the continuance of the system by passing the bill. For this reason he was anxious for an adjournment; and he was well aware of the necessity of allaying the angry feelings which now prevailed. It was gratifying certainly to see the small degree of personal animosity that was manifested; but still the political excitement was great. It was better to pass no bill than the one before them.

Mr. ADAMS said he hoped the House, before passing on the resolution, would at least give itself time to ascertain whether it was not possible to get a majority who would agree to pass any bill at the present session. He might not, perhaps, differ very widely from the gentleman from North Carolinn, (Mr. Branch,) in the opinion that the agitation produced in the country might be less, should the House break up without coming to any decision. But he differed totally from the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Blair,) that now was the time to despair. On the contrary, this was his time to hope. It was the votes of Friday and of Saturday, so far from causing him to despair, which had inspired him with hope. And he begged the majority not to suffer themselves to be frightened out of passing a bill founded on the principles which had in the debates of Friday and Saturday been agreed upon. He hoped they would pass a bill on those identical principles.

Gentlemen had all been arguing on another bill than that before the House. They had argued as if this were not a bill to remit ten millions of the taxes now paid by the People of the United States, but as if it was a bill to lay ten millions of taxes upon them: as if it contained a great system of exaction and oppression now first to be introduced into the policy of the Government. Let the House proceed and perfect a bill on the principles already agreed upon, remitting to the People from eight to ten millions of the burdens now laid upon them, and then let those gentlemen go home and tell their constituents that Congress had passed a bill taking off ten millions of the taxes; but as it happened to be taxes on articles, the admission of which would not ruin the Northern manufacturers, they would not consent to it: and let them see how they would get along. If their constituents were disposed to go to war with windmills, or to dissolve the Union, because Congress had not taken off thirteen millions instead of only ten millions; or because the taxes happened to be on such articles as, while the People got precisely the same relief, did not set fire to all the factories throughout the country, why, they must e'en do it.

But, let gentlemen go home, and see what they would make of it. Their people would probably say to them: "We used to pay a considerable duty on tea; did Congres take that off?" Gentlemen would reply, "Yes, they did." "Well, we used also to pay a pretty heavy tax on coffee; did they take that off?" "Why, yes, they took that off." "And how was it with negro clothing; you used to tell us a great deal about the heavy tax upon that, and it was, to be sure, a great grievance; they refused, we suppose, to take off the tax upon that?" "Why, no; they did take that off." "Well, and upon cotton bagging; that was another horrible grievance!" "They took off the tax on cotton bagging." And so they would go on to a great many other articles; and they would probably end with this question—"Is this a reason to dissolve the Union?"

It was his firm conviction, that when the people of the South should come to find that the bill took off ten millions of the taxes, and that they had their full share in the reduction, they would be, to a good degree, satisfied with it; so that it would not be in gentlemen's power to drive them to rebellion. He again asked of the majority not to be frightened out of their course by threats. He had heard threatening enough—he had enough of it; and he felt ready to say, when gentlemen began to talk about dissolution of the Union—rebellion—nullification—or whatever else they pleased to call it—"Yes, no doubt, it is so—yes, there will be as you say, a dissolution of the Union! I am sorry for it, but I can't help it; but, in the meanwhile, let us go on, and make this bill as good as we can, then try dissolution, and see what you can make of it." Mr. A. said he was as desirous, as anxious, to see this session closed as any gentleman upon that floor; but he was far from despairing of first being able to agree upon a bill which should remit at least *one third of all the taxes* now paid by the People of this country.

On the 26th the following letter was read:

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

SIR:—I beg leave through you to tender to the House of Representatives the resignation of my office as their Sergeant-at-Arms. A long course of kindness, first shewn to my father, and then extended to me from my earliest years, demands an expression of gratitude which I feel at this moment very inadequate suitably to make. I have fallen into unexpected misfortunes, which, I am but too sensible, have led me into error.

The Books and Papers committed to my charge are herewith surrendered to the Committee of Accounts for settlement.

J. O. DUNN.

Washington, June 25, 1832.

[We suspect that the "misfortunes" and "error," will turn out to be, the first losses at play, and the second embezzlement of the public moneys, of which he has the handling of all the pay of the Members of the House.]

The letter was referred to the Committee of Accounts, and Overton Carr, the Door Keeper, directed to discharge the duties of Sergeant at Arms until next session.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. CLAY laid on the table a resolution, in effect, that a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress wait on the President of the United States, and request of him to appoint a day to be observed as a day of general humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, that he may, in His mercy, avert from our country the Asiatic Scourge which is now traversing and devastating other countries; and that should it be among the dispensations of His Providence to inflict this scourge upon our land, that it may please Him, in his mercy, so to meliorate the infliction, as to render its effects less disastrous among us, than they have proved among the nations which it has heretofore visited.

The resolution submitted by Mr. BOON, for an adjournment of Congress, modified by him to be on the 5th July, was taken up, and after several motions for the previous question, and after a call of the House, was rejected—Yeas 90, Nays 96.

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FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

### N. CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of the Institute was held at Chapel Hill on the afternoon of the 20th and 21st of June, and its exercises were performed before a very large concourse of gentlemen and ladies, attracted, in great part, by the annual Commencement of the University, and the wide-spread fame of Mr. Gaston, who was to deliver an address before the two Literary Societies of that Institution.

On Tuesday afternoon, the first annual address was delivered before the Institute by Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange. On Wednesday afternoon, a lecture was delivered on "the imperfections of the present mode of teaching in primary schools, and the best method of correcting them," by Professor Hooper, of the University; which was followed by a lecture on "Elocution, with a special reference to the teaching of Reading," by H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. of Hillsborough.

The address and lectures, being regarded as the property of the Institute, are in the hands of the executive committee, and will be published, in whole or in part, at the discretion of the committee.

The question of appointing a committee to memorialize the next Legislature on the subject of Popular Education, was discussed, and resulted in the appointment of Hon. William Gaston, of Newbern, Hon. David L. Swain, of Buncombe, and Hon. Frederick Nash, of Hillsborough, for that purpose.

The officers of the last year were re-elected.

The board of directors made the following appointments for the next annual meeting, viz:

To deliver the annual address, Joseph A. Hill. Esq., Wilmington.

Lecture on Lyceums, Janus D. Johnson, Esq., Oxford.

On a system of elementary schools for N. Carolina, Hon. Frederick Nash, Hillsborough.

On exciting emulation by rewards and distinctions, Walker Anderson, Esq., Hillsborough.

The next anniversary will be held on the Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding the annual commencement at Chapel Hill.

SIMMONS J. BAKER, *Pres't.*
WALTER A. NORWOOD, *Rec. Sec.*

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## *Communications.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. E. J. HALE,

*Dear Sir:*—In compliance with the request of many of my friends in this county, to whom I am under the deepest obligations, I consented to become again a Candidate for the Legislature. On reflection, candor compels me to acknowledge, that the gentlemen in nomination possess more wisdom and experience than I do; and as it is a belief, that on this occasion we should send men who have had better opportunities than I have, I cheerfully withdraw my name, and hope the people of my county will make a more judicious choice, which I am conscious they can do. For past favors, I tender to them my grateful acknowments.

Yours respectfully,
J. BARCLAY.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Temperance Society at New Union, in Montgomery county, N. C. on 23d June, 1832, it was resolved that we do consider the practice of candidates treating their electors with ardent spirits, as dangerous, disgraceful and expensive, and such a one as ought not to be practiced. *Therefore Resolved*, That we will discountenance every act of the kind.

We also earnestly request every friend of the Temperance cause to do likewise.

JAS. M. BUTLER, *President.*
JOHN P. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

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The *Stand of Colours* procured by the *Ladies of Fayetteville*, will be presented to the *Independent Company*, in front of the residence of Mrs. McKay, to-morrow morning, the 4th inst. at 9 o'clock.

☞ There will be a *Four Days' Meeting* in the Methodist Church in this Town, commencing on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst.

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MARRIED,

In Iredell County, on the 5th inst., by James Campbell, Esq., Mr. WILIE GAITHER, merchant of Statesville, to Miss MARY ANN BOGLE, eldest daughter of Joseph M. Bogle, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Mr. THOMAS H. BYRNE, to Miss REBECCA M. WILLKINGS.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAILEY, wife of Mr. Patrick Dailey, aged 19 years. She possessed that gentle suavity of manners which never failed to gain for her the esteem and friendship of all who became acquainted with her.

In Louisburg, Franklin county, on Tuesday the 19th inst., very suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. JAMES YARBROUGH, sen., aged about 57. Mr. Y. came to Louisburg that morning, apparently in as good health as he ever was, and before 3 o'clock P. M. he was a corpse. He was a man universally respected by all who knew him, and has left a large family of relations and friends to lament his death.

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*Fayetteville Market.*—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 60 a 62. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

## Removal.

### JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**HARDWARE & GROCERIES,**

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

*March* 20. 72tf.

## Removal.

### P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,** as usual.

*December* 27, 1831. 60tf.

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following as sortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

*Fayetteville, October* 25. 51tf.

## Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

*March* 6.

## WILLKINGS & CO.,

*Offer for sale, just received:*

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

*IN STORE,*

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

*Also, a well selected lot of*

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

*January* 24.

## THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December 28th*, 1831.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*May* 22, 1832. 81tf.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1832.

John B. Kelly vs. Dugald McMillan. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

*June* 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

*Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,*

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

## JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

**GOODS:**

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Nov.* 1, 1831. 52tf.

## Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

*March* 13. 71tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**Groceries,**
**Hardware and Cutlery,**
**Crockery and Glass Ware,**
**Shoes, Hats, &c.**

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

*November* 15. 54tf.

## *To Tin Plate Workers.*

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

*Fayetteville, May* 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

## Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

*April* 24.

## C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

*March* 20. 72tf.

## LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

*January* 2, 1832. 61tf.

## REMOVAL.

### THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 57tf.

## H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 21, 1832. 68-tf

## For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 5, 1832. 70tf.

## Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

*April* 17. 76tf.

## Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

*Also,*

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*Fayetteville, March* 6, 1832. 70tf.

## Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

**50 Bags prime Coffee.**

WILLKINGS & Co.

## *Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.*

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*October* 25, 1831. 51tf.

## WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr E. J. Hale.

WM. NICHOLS, of Alabama.

*May* 30, 1832.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property. E. J. HALE.

*May* 30, 1832. 83tf.

## Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

### AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

### Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

*November* 15. 54tf.

## Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

*Has just received the following new and valuable artices:*

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

*May* 1. 78tf.

## Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

*November* 15. 54tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, C. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

*March* 13. 71tf.

## Molasses, &c.

*Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,*

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

*April* 20, 1832. 77tf.

## NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

### CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

**OF FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

*April* 17, 1832. 76tf.

## NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

### HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7 8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

### *Domestic Goods.*

A large assortm't 3 4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

### *Silk Goods.*

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

### *Miscellaneous Articles.*

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Glove,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Do. extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and single Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

*Fayetteville, April* 3. 74tf.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

## Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.**

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

*April* 3. 74tf.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

*Fayetteville, March* 26. 73tf.

## SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

### Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES SUNDY.

***For sale, an elegant stick GIG.***

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

**LOCKE & BAUGHAN.**

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

*Fayetteville, 4th February*, 1832. 66tf.

## N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

*Also in Store,*

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

*April* 17. 76-tf.

## Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

*April* 17. 76tf.

## *Factorage and Commission* BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

## Summer Arrangement.

### Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBIA, Capt. *Turner*, will leave Steam Boat Wharf at Norfolk, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

### The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

*The FREIGHT Steam Boats,*

### Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

*March* 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*May* 8. 79-tf.

## ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 6¼ cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¾ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at a price varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

*May* 1, 1832.